

HOME NEWS

BMA rejects closed shop but leader hints at sanctions to restore doctors' status

From John Roper
Health Services Correspondent
Glasgow

Persuasion and force are the only two ways of getting better pay and conditions for the medical profession, Dr James Cameron, chairman of the council of the British Medical Association, told the annual representative meeting, the doctors' parliament, which decides policy, at its opening session in Glasgow yesterday.

He appealed to favour persuasion while not ruling out a clash with the Government leading to some sort of sanctions.

"A certainty is that we, as part of the professional classes, are no longer prepared to see our place in society undermined any further by measures said to be needed for national survival but often having more relevance to political philosophy or even political chicanery," he said, to applause.

A motion against affiliation with the TUC was overwhelmingly carried and one proposing a closed shop decisively rejected. A proposal that Mr

Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, should be invited to address the conference tomorrow was defeated.

Dr Cameron was cheered and received a standing ovation from the 600 delegates. He said a statement by Mr Ennals deplored decisions by hospital doctors to take industrial action was unfortunate.

"I hope Mr Ennals will take careful note of these words of mine because his uncompromising statement has done nothing to ease my task today or cool the justified anger of doctors," he said.

Dr Cameron said that a clash with the Government would undoubtedly follow if it invoked "obvious and compelling reasons" (as can be done under the terms of reference) not to implement an interim award by the independent review body.

"It would hardly be realistic to attempt to redress wholly the underpayment of years at a stroke, but I have no doubt that the struggle for better terms is now on and that now is the time to demonstrate our will to win," he said.

"It is totally unreasonable of the Government or the pub-

lic to expect that doctors should carry an increasing and limitless burden of work and be on duty or on call for the whole of the time on a fixed salary. That era has come to an end," he said to applause.

The question now was whether to accept the present situation in silent silence or adopt the union weapons and go along the road leading to the closed shop and affiliation to the TUC.

Dr Cameron said the profession was finding allies in such professional workers as engineers, bankers and senior managers, who had put their case to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury and the Secretary of State for Employment last Tuesday.

As long ago as January 1967, the profession had told Mr Kenneth Robinson, then Minister of Health, that it faced a continuous increase in work.

To combat that, junior doctors had negotiated a "closed contract" and consultants now wished to do the same.

"It is totally unreasonable of the Government or the pub-

NUM rejects TUC plea for pay claim moderation

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

A blunt rejection of the TUC's economic committee's appeal for moderation in the coming round of pay claims came yesterday from leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers, who indicated they would not be swayed from their determination to secure rises of up to £64 a week for coalface workers from November 1.

Under present pay policy, which incorporates the 12-month rule between settlements, the miners are not eligible for more money before next March.

Earlier this week the economic committee placed great stress on maintaining the 12-month rule and warned powerful unions that they would jeopardise the weak if they insisted on regaining in money terms ground apparently lost since 1973 or earlier.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, repeated his opposition to any further wage restraint and urged unions to ignore the 12-month rule. Mr Michael McGahey, the union's vice-president, said: "We must reject any further straitjacket."

Leaders of the National Union of Railwaysmen confirmed their intention of pressing ahead with a 6.5 per cent wage rise next April. Mr Russell Tuck, acting general secretary, said that while the union would observe the 12-month rule it was committed to restoring wages to the May 1975 position.

Coincident move: A supervisor was suspended by the National Coal Board last night in an attempt to avoid a strike by South Wales miners on August 8. The strike threat was issued earlier yesterday.

The board said the National Union of Mineworkers had agreed that the man, who was disciplined for a breach of safety regulations, should be suspended until the outcome of an opinion poll. It had also agreed to accept the findings of the inquiry.



Grunwick workers voting in yesterday's poll.

No pressure in Grunwick opinion poll

Continued from page 1

In February, which gave similar results, had been succeeded by pressure on staff to vote against the union.

"Although this allegation was totally without justification", Mr Ward said, "the company has taken great care to ensure that this new test of opinion by an entirely different organization is beyond any such criticism. Until today, when the Gallup Poll organizers were present, no member of the work force had any knowledge that an opinion poll was to be conducted."

The poll was carried out under the personal supervision of Mr Webb. He said that

during the poll informal inquiries were made by his staff to establish whether there had been any prior pressure to vote one way or another, but they had found absolutely no evidence of such pressure.

Last night the Grunwick strike committee said the poll was worthless because it was carried out in a "climate of fear".

Postal workers in London's overseas section refused yesterday to handle 20,000 Grunwick packages sent for distribution abroad and were immediately accused of breaking the law. "This action appears to be in direct breach of the Post Office Act", Mr Malcolm Alden, Grunwick director, said. "If the foreign section refuses to handle our mail they are outside the law."

In Cricklewood, businessmen seriously affected by the postal boycott have set up an action group in an attempt to secure the release of their mail.

It is the Westminster election of a drum-head martial, profoundly pain everybody who tries part some senior MPs say that they wish the House whole and they them could be spared the pain of a scuffle against Cordle is carried.

Oddly, Partisan Party makes the point that the pose of expulsion "is much disciplinary extreme not so much to punish me as to rid the House of people who are unfit for member

Though a decision to a member vacates the seat a writ for a by-election immediately issued, it does not create a disqualification. The expelled MP's seat in Parliament if he is re-elected. The case law includes Mr Wilkes, who was expelled in 1763, and again in 1766. Charles Bradlaugh, who was expelled in 1882 was immediately returned by the election of Northampton.

Profit margin on potatoes

The commission also that the gross margin carrots, cabbages, swedes turnips were all more in the pound early this year. The Price Commission latest survey of vegetable says that gross profit on potatoes in May was in the pound, almost the level of a year before

Proposals on quotation of VAT are endorsed

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Consumer Protection Advisory Committee has, with some modifications, endorsed proposals made by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of the Office of Fair Trading, to prohibit the quotation of prices and charges exclusive of VAT.

Mr Borrie referred the practice, and that of quoting VAT-exclusive recommended retail prices to the committee in January under the Fair Trading Act, 1973, on the ground that they adversely affected the economic interests of consumers.

In its report, published yesterday, the committee concludes that it could find no evidence of economic loss arising from the quotation of recommended retail prices, and does not propose to control it.

It also rejects Mr Borrie's proposal that it should be illegal to show VAT-exclusive prices unless the aggregate price including VAT is given equal prominence alongside. The committee decided that it would be sufficient for the amount of VAT to be added to be clearly shown, without making it a criminal offence for the trader to do the addition himself.

Another modification, applying to fixed-price quotations and estimates only, allows the rates of VAT to be charged to be quoted with the VAT-exclusive price, instead of the actual amount of VAT.

VAT-exclusive Prices: A report on practices relating to advertising and other quoting VAT-exclusive prices or charges (House of Commons Paper 116, Stationery Office: 60p).

Dr J. P. Mackintosh

Dr John P. Mackintosh, Labour MP for Berwick and East Lothian, has had to have a heart operation in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. He was admitted on Monday with a respiratory complaint.

Reorganization of NHS proposed

By Our Social Policy Correspondent

The Labour Party has called for further local government and health service reorganization in evidence to the Royal Commission on the National Health Service.

It proposes that about two hundred district health councils should replace the area health authorities and district management teams. They would be separate from a reorganized local government structure of about two hundred district authorities.

The health councils would run the service day to day, and revised regional authorities would control distribution of cash and staff.

The party affirms its belief in strong central direction of the health service. It rejects the notion of raising finance locally, emphasizing that the national principle must be preserved and strengthened.

The Irish take a stiff line over the hard stuff

By Michael Horsnell

Five things are more contemptible to the Irish than drinking to excess, according to a report commissioned by the Irish Catholic Bishops' Conference.

A little too much of the hard stuff earns great disapprobation from the lay Catholics of the republic, who constitute 96 per cent of the population. Except in extenuating circumstances, of course.

On the good authority of a significant number of the 2,623 people interviewed by the conference's research and development unit, drinking to excess might just be pardonable if one is "celebrating" or "under pressure".

In comparison, more than 85 per cent of those interviewed regard missing Mass as wrong, while 59.4 per cent believe "failing to do Easter duty" is always wrong, and 47.6 per cent say the same applies to not paying dues.

The report also challenges the image of the Irishman as a fighter. Killing or seriously injuring someone is thought to be wrong by 99.5 per cent, with only a third seeing possible exceptions such as accidents, self-defence or in a "just war".

That observation which clearly destroys the popular myth that the Irish like drink or two, was announced yesterday by the Catholic Press and Information Service in Dublin.

The report, the third of a series of four into moral values of Catholics, says drinking to excess evokes almost universal disapproval, with three in four

Soya protein urged for school meals

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

More than £2.5m a year could be saved by replacing some meat in school meals with protein made from North American soya beans, predecessors said yesterday. That would be the saving if only a tenth of meat served was replaced with soya, as recommended by the Government's scientific advisers.

Mr Eric Learmonth, chairman of the Vegetable Protein Association, said in London yesterday that replacement of three tenths would raise the saving to £7.5m.

"This is going to maintain the protein content of the British diet," Mr Learmonth said. "Countries like ours are either going to have to go without meat or pay a very high price."

Soya protein, which can be added to a saucepan without changing the latter's taste or appearance, costs caterers 8p a pound after water is added to it. Livestock farmers see at least a threat to their livelihood.

New talks expected soon on Ulster devolution

From Stewart Tendler

Belfast

Fresh talks between civil servants and political leaders in Northern Ireland on the possibilities of a devolved administration are expected next month.

It is accepted that it may be six months or more before success of failure in the talks can be determined.

The hope remains that a form of advisory assembly can be set up, creating a tier above the local district councils. There would be no executive but a committee system covering areas of given responsibility. If the assembly, numbering between 60 and 80, succeeded, the next stage could be a form of devolved government.

The Alliance Party's talks have reached the point where questions of the details and powers of the first stage have been discussed. It now awaits the result of talks with the Ulster Unionists and the Social and Democratic Labour Party.

The position of the Ulster Unionists is complex. Some

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 5.8 am Sun sets: 9.5 pm

Moon rises: 11.2 am Moon sets: 11.2 pm

First quarter: July 23

Lighting up: 9.35 pm to 4.40 am

High water: London Bridge, 5.42 pm; 7.20 am; 5.51 pm; 7.00 am; 25.00 ft. Avonmouth, 11.10 am, 12.60 (41.60); 11.22 pm, 12.60 (41.20); Dover, 2.45 am, 6.20 pm; 3.5 pm, 6.40 (21.10);

10.31 pm, 6.60 (21.80); Liverpool, 2.23 am, 6.60 (29.50); 8.21 pm, 8.70 (28.40);

Sea passages: S. North Sea, 5.54 am; 7.15 pm (23.30);

5.54 am, 7.15 pm (23.30);

HOME NEWS

£5m scheme for policy studies institute in London proposed

By David Walker
of The Times Higher Education Supplement

The Social Science Research Council yesterday announced a £5m scheme to establish an institute of policy studies in London. The council will make an endowment of £2m over 10 years, provided the rest of the money can be found from charitable foundations, private companies and other sources.

The institute, which will in some respects resemble the Brookings Institute in Washington, will have a staff of 40 researchers by 1980. If foundations such as Ford, Rountree and Leverhulme are willing to cooperate with the council, a director will be appointed by Easter next year.

A recent personal attempt by Professor Ray Darrow, Director of the London School of Economics, to gather support for a "British Brookings" founded on the apparent reluctance of the Ford Foundation to provide a large sum for it.

In a statement of its plan, the details of which will probably be announced in September, the SSRC said: "The institute's work will strengthen the bridge between policy and analysis and between theory and practice in public decision making."

"The institute could be concerned with research into social

'Lock away' call over hard young offenders

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates should have restored to them the power to deal with the persistent, hardened and perhaps seriously disturbed and disruptive young offender. Mr Whitelaw, Conservative frontbench spokesman on home affairs, told the annual meeting last night of the National Association for Economic and Social Research and the Royal Institute of International Affairs, about their finances. Mr Derek Robinson, chairman of the SSRC, said he hoped the pool of money available for policy studies would grow. It was not the SSRC's intention by competing for a limited amount of money to drive the independent centres out of existence, he said.

They were a group who must be locked away. One of the main criticisms made of the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1969, was that it failed to provide for just that sort of offender, he said.

It did not differentiate successfully between children who needed care, welfare, better education and more support from society and the small minority who needed strict control and an element of punishment.

There was also a need to protect the public. Crime had risen by a tenth in the first three months of this year, compared with the same period last year. The rise in offences by juveniles was particularly serious.

Mr Whitelaw said he would press for the continued existence of the independent centres of policy studies. The former would be suitable for football hooligans. In many detention centres, the idea of a really tough, disciplined regime had tended to fade away.

More flexibility and clarity of definition were needed in the range of available sentences. There had been half-hearted support for the probation service over community service orders. Wherever possible young offenders should not be exposed to long periods in prison.

Mr Jenkins, as Home Secretary, sanctioned the urban aid grant of £83,000 to pay for the centre, ironically named All Saints, and 13 locally based intermediate treatment officers.

To mark his presidency of the European Community, the children decided to paint the national flags of the nine member states on a wall leading to one of the workrooms he will visit.

He suggested a more effective use of the education system to identify potential and actual offenders and children under stress generally.

"We shall not be able to do this, nor shall we be able to help these children until we have in our schools the level of discipline, the commitment to inculcating civic virtues, tighter control over truancy, and perhaps above all a much higher level of educational achievement, which will help to ensure that all who leave our schools leave literate and numerate, he said.

The code is published by the Mail Order Publishers' Authority, 2 New Burlington Street, London, W1X 1FD.

Reprise for Trinity House role

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

Trinity House, whose ancient pilotage role around the British coast would have been abolished under official proposals in 1974, is reprieved under new proposals published yesterday.

Instead of a central pilotage board controlling pilotage throughout the country, the Advisory Committee on Pilotage recommends pilotage commissioners in a mainly advisory role. Instead of replacing Trinity House with representative bodies in each of the big ports, the committee recommends that it should continue in the ports where it now operates, London, Southampton, Harwich, Dover and about 40 others. If that is the wish of the pilotage interests in those ports.

Mr Clinton Davis, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, said in a written reply in the Commons that he was pleased the committee, including representatives from shipowners, port authorities, pilots, and Trinity House, had been able to reach an agreed report, and would consider its advice carefully in preparing legislation for the next session. The main recommendations are:

1 The actual running of pilotage services should remain a local responsibility.

2 The establishment of a central body to oversee research, appeals and complaints consisting of between 10 and 14 pilotage commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State with a small staff of about 10.

3 There should be no barrier to Trinity House continuing as pilotage authority where that is the wish of pilotage interests in other than non-administered ports.

4 Pilotage services should be issued only to masters and chief officers of ships with a thorough knowledge of a district broadly equivalent to that of a pilot.

5 Certificates to be issued to foreigners should be made available only gradually to competent masters and chief officers, initially of EEC states only.

6 Current exemptions from compulsory pilotage of fishing vessels, port authority vessels and naval ships should be removed.

The pace of pilotage should be reorganized and the future of pilotage services secured.

Marine Pilotage, report of the Advisory Committee on Pilotage to the Secretary of State for the conduct of future pilotage legislation (Marine Division, Department of Trade, 30 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP).

Mail orders get more protection

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

A revised code of practice introduced by the Mail Order Publishers' Association yesterday offers additional protection to customers who buy books and records through the post.

The association, whose members include Time-Life, the Reader's Digest Association and Book Club Associates, has a self-regulating code since 1970, but the newly revised code has the backing of the Office of Fair Trading.

Customers must in future be given an address to which they can complain and advertisements must include a short statement of the precise terms of their offers.

The code is published by the Mail Order Publishers' Authority, 2 New Burlington Street, London, W1X 1FD.

Separation of postal and telecommunication services proposed by review body

The postal and telecommunication sides of the Post Office should be separated into two new public authorities, it is proposed in the report of the Post Office Review Committee, published yesterday.

One of the authorities would retain the title "the Post Office" and comprise the present postal business with giro and remittance services. The other, known as "the Telecommunications Authority", would comprise the present telecommunication business with the data-processing service (including the National Data Processing Service).

The review committee, chaired by Professor Charles Carter, Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster University, started work in January, 1976, and submitted its report to the Secretary of State for Industry in May this year.

It also recommends that a single council should be created, not as a managing body but to provide the Secretary of State with strong, independent and well informed advice, as openly as possible, on all matters covered by the Post Office.

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OVERSEAS

Security Council unanimously recommends Vietnam for United Nations membership

From Nicholas Fraser
New York, July 20

The Security Council recommended Vietnam for United Nations membership today by unanimous consent and without a vote. Subject to the General Assembly's acceptance of the recommendation, Vietnam will take its place at the United Nations for the next session which begins in September.

Vietnam was denied admission three times previously when the United States exercised its veto. However, in May the Carter Administration indicated that it was not opposed to Vietnamese membership.

Yesterday, Mr Donald McHenry, the deputy American representative, delivered a brief speech expressing gratification that Vietnam's entry would promote the organization's goal of universality. The United States hoped, he said, that Vietnam would assume its responsibilities as a member to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and advance human rights.

"We look forward to working with Vietnam to bring

about a new era of peace, cooperation and friendship, not only in our bilateral relations but also in our work together at the United Nations."

The United States emphasis on human rights was seen as a response to congressional criticism of the Vietnamese Government's record in that sphere. However, American officials pointed to the speech's emphasis on hopes for a future improvement in relations.

Since May, the United States has had two rounds of talks in Paris with Vietnamese officials. The Vietnamese Government has now agreed to cooperate in returning the remains of Americans killed during the war.

However, the talks have stalled on the Vietnamese demands for an end to the American trade embargo and for \$4,000m (£2,350m) assistance to "heal the wounds of war." Congress voted in May against continuing discussions about the question of American aid and no date for a further round of talks has been set.

Speaking immediately after the Security Council recom-

Soviet move to counter US Cruise missile

By Henry Stanhope

The Soviet Union has started to build new radar stations which should improve its defences against American Cruise missiles, according to Nato intelligence sources.

The stations, said to involve towers hundreds of feet high, are part of a Soviet programme to meet threat from low-level nuclear strike aircraft.

Work on the towers started before President Carter's decision three weeks ago to drop the B1 strategic bomber in favour of Cruise missiles, which indicates that the Soviet Union must have had both weapon systems in mind.

The B1 would also have flown low during the final stage of its missions, to duck beneath conventional radar scanners. But the Cruise missile, flying well below 100 feet, is virtually a ground-hugging weapon, detectable only by a downward-scanning radar.

One of the reasons why the Russians have bitterly opposed long-range Cruise missiles is that their deployment would force a restructuring of their expensive air defence network, to introduce more downward-staining radar systems.

The Nato sources, quoted by Reuter yesterday, said the Russians were expected to move towards mobile air defence systems because missiles lacked the flexibility to avoid a moving target.

US holds two on spy charge

Fort Lauderdale, Florida, July 20.—A West German and an American were arrested today and accused of conspiring to smuggle components of the top secret American Cruise missile to a Soviet agent based in Cuba.

They were identified as Carl L. Weisemborg, aged 33, a West German, resident of the Bahamas, and Carl John Heiser, aged 32, an American citizen.

US in Seoul talks on arms needs

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, July 20

Dr Harold Brown, the United States Secretary of Defence, is flying to South Korea on Friday to discuss the practical consequences of the planned American military withdrawal from Korea. President Carter has decided that 33,000 American troops will be pulled out over the next five years and has promised that the South Koreans will be helped to strengthen their own armed forces to compensate for it.

A newspaper report today quotes a Pentagon study which suggests that South Korea must need armaments worth up to \$8,000m (£4,700m) over the five years. No decision has been taken, but it seems probable that the figure quoted represents the highest possible amount.

More Concorde flights on Washington service

By Arthur Read.

The United States Department of Transportation allowed Concorde flights by British Airways and Air France to operate into Washington for a 16-month trial period from May last year.

This period expires in September, but the indications are that the American federal authorities will grant an extension, probably without placing any time limit on it. Meanwhile, the airlines' efforts to open Concorde services to New York are bogged down in the courts because of objections by the authority which runs the city's international airport.

British Airways took delivery yesterday of their fifth and last Concorde from the manufacturers, British Aerospace and the French group Aerospatiale. Air France already have their complete fleet of four Concorde.

Air France increased their Concorde services from Paris and Washington from three to seven a week from early this month. The load factor on the service (the number of seats on offer which are actually filled) has been 86 per cent since Concorde flights began.

Concorde takes under four hours to cover the 3,658 miles between the two capitals, compared with seven hours by subsonic airliners. From August 21, there will be supersonic services every day except Wednesday from London, and every day except Thursday from Washington to London.



One of the photographs of the monster taken on board the trawler.

A monster from depths of Pacific

Tokyo, July 20.—Japanese fishermen caught a dead monster, weighing two tons and 30ft in length, off the coast of New Zealand in April, it was reported today.

Believed to be a survivor of a prehistoric species, the monster was caught at a depth of 1,000ft off the South Island coast near Christchurch.

Palaeontologists from the National Science Museum in Tokyo have concluded that the beast belonged to the plesiosaur family—huge, small-

headed reptiles with a long neck and four fins. Other scientists said the creature might be "some sort of dinosaur" or "Loch Ness-type monster."

After a member of the crew had photographed and measured it, the trawler's captain ordered the corpse to be thrown back into the sea because of the fear of contamination to his fish.

The company which chartered the trawler has ordered other vessels in the area to try to find the carcass or, if possible, capture a live specimen.

Marine biologists such as Professor Fujio Yasuda of Tokyo Fisheries University are also undecided. But they are fairly certain that it was not a whale, turtle, seal, dolphin or shark.—Agence France-Presse and AP.

Premier dismissed in Zambia

Lusaka, July 20.—President of Zambia today dismissed his Prime Minister and replaced him with one of his most loyal supporters amid indications that further changes were likely before next year's general elections.

The reshuffle, the second in Zambia in four months, removed Mr Elijah Mwenda from office and replaced him by Mr Maina Chona, the former Vice-President.

Mr Chona, aged 47, has already served one term as Prime Minister between 1973, when the post was created, and 1975, when he resigned under still mysterious circumstances to become Legal Affairs Minister. He was replaced by Mr Mwenda.

The legal affairs portfolio was taken over today by Mr Daniel Lisiyo, a member of the ruling United National Independence Party central committee. Mr Mwenda remained a central committee post.

A presidential statement announcing the changes did not give reasons for them. Government sources said that the modifications were intended to strengthen the system. President Kaunda "may be moving in a certain direction that will not become obvious for some time."

He recalled that when it was hoisted on board the trawler, a cable round its abdomen had cut through the body, which oozed a white slimy fluid.

The photographs show an animal with white and red skin hanging from its bones.

Mr Yang said: "Some of the crew thought it was a whale, others a turtle without a shell. Some joked that it was a monster. I'm not sure what it was, but it does look like drawings I saw of Nessie after my return home last month."

Marine biologists such as Professor Fujio Yasuda of Tokyo Fisheries University are also undecided. But they are fairly certain that it was not a whale, turtle, seal, dolphin or shark.—Agence France-Presse and AP.

Another bomb exploded today in a zoo in Jerusalem but no one was injured.

The Ministry of Transport decided today to bar Sabbath drivers from two blocks flanked by the houses of religious extremists in East Jerusalem.

The street has been the scene of near rioting for the past two Sabbath after a man was killed when his vehicle crashed into a chain barrier erected by the municipality without the consent of the Ministry of Transport. Secular residents in the neighbourhood said they would fight the decision in court.

Morocco sends troops to aid Mauritania

Rabat, July 20.—Morocco has flown 600 troops to the Mauritanian mining centre of Zouerate, in the Sahara, which was attacked three times this year by Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas, an authoritative source said here today. They were sent as part of the mutual defence agreement concluded by the two countries.

Polisario Front guerrillas have been fighting Mauritanian and Moroccan forces in an effort to gain independence for the Western Sahara.

Political observers believe that he had agreed a proposal for a United Arab Kingdom on both the east and west banks of Jordan. The West Bank would presumably receive a large degree of autonomy.

Assumed that the same terrorist group was responsible for both incidents.

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King Husain outlines plan for West Bank

Beirut, July 20.—King Husain of Jordan today wound up a two-day tour of Gulf states during which he was believed to have discussed his proposals for the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan. He visited Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Political observers believe that he had agreed a proposal for a United Arab Kingdom on both the east and west banks of Jordan. The West Bank would presumably receive a large degree of autonomy.

He makes it clear that there can be no deviation from the principle of one man one vote.

He is revealing an open mind on such issues as reaching an internal settlement as outlined by Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister.

He told a news conference today in Salisbury he regarded the pending general election as unfortunate and a delaying tactic on the part of the Prime Minister. But he would not give advice either way to African members of Parliament or

Prize Minister.

It is too early yet to as-

when support the new par-

liament has, but a number of Rhodian Front members

openly switched allegi-

ance. The party machine is fund-

ing smoothly and all

indications are that the "re-

will strongly challenge

Rhodian Front. M

It depends on what Mr Smith

to say in the weeks ahead.

Mr Botha visits Salisbury

From Our Own Correspondent

Johannesburg, July 20

Mr R. F. Botha, the South

African Foreign Minister today

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THE POLICY OF SURVIVAL

The Government won their confidence motion last night but that is not to say that the House of Commons has confidence in the Government or that the Government have confidence in themselves. The events of the past couple of weeks have damaged the Government more than anything since the pact with the Liberals staved off defeat last March. In particular, they have been damaged by the failure to secure a phase three of Incomes Policy and by the reluctance of the Cabinet to support the policies of senior ministers.

The rule of the Cabinet, like the rule of Parliament, is occasionally true but usually a myth. The major policies of Government are obviously not formulated in Parliament though Parliament can break them. Nor are they formulated in Cabinet which is a committee of over twenty people dealing rapidly and often inadequately with a large agenda. Major policies are sometimes formulated in the Cabinet committees, the memberships of which, by a ridiculous and outmoded convention, are kept secret, and in less formal discussions between the Prime Minister and his principal colleagues.

When true Cabinet government occurs the motives and the results are usually bad. Cabinets can intervene in the search for political popularity, or to limit the power of a feared or unpopular colleague, or out of a fear of definite action. Very seldom do cabinets intervene in order to strengthen policy. More often they intervene in order to weaken it, in order to impose on the responsible ministers a less courageous line, or a less clearly defined one, than the ministers themselves would wish to take.

The Cabinet stopped the Chancellor from issuing a White Paper on incomes policy. They refused to allow the Foreign Secretary to make even the smallest commitment of British Forces to a Rhodesian peace-keeping solution. Against the wishes of Mr Varley, they intervened to award—or try to award—the Drax B contract without obtaining a rationalization of the power plant industry. In each

case they intervened for the purpose of weakness and with the motive of popularity. In all three cases they were wrong.

This is damaging to the process and reputation of the Government. It is damaging to the Prime Minister because it seems that he either cannot control his Cabinet or goes along with its weakness. It is damaging to the ability of the Government to continue to govern. Senior ministers have to make choices. They have to enter into commitments in which risk is involved. It is always easier to do nothing, but if senior ministers accept the rule of doing nothing as their guide to conduct, government becomes not only ineffective but contemptible. Those Ministers who led the Cabinet revolts against their colleagues bear a heavy responsibility for lowering the reputation of the administration.

Equally important is the failure to secure a phase three of Incomes Policy. This is important not because it is an economic catastrophe but because it was the central objective of the Chancellor's strategy and in seeking that objective, he has failed. Mrs Thatcher made yesterday a penetrating analysis of Mr Healey's inconsistency. He always has a policy, but his policies succeed each other like card tricks, as each recurrent policy fails.

It was always unlikely that a significant phase three could be secured, and even if it had been, it would probably have broken down before its year was up. Had the Chancellor taken this view, and accepted that a phase three would either be unattainable or useless, the actual failure could have been passed off as a matter of little importance.

That was not, however, Mr Healey's view and it was not Mr Callaghan's. They believed that a phase three was absolutely necessary to their economic policy, and to the welfare of the country, and they did everything in their power to achieve it. Their efforts broke upon the rock of trade union opposition, a rock which was cemented in place by the sense of injustice which any incomes policy generates after it has been in-

It is essentially the economic policy which the Conservatives have been advocating: a policy of limitation of growth of the money supply as the central means of containing inflation. So long as incomes policy was thought to be the main theme of economic policy, there was reason to keep the Labour Party in power because the Labour Party is in a stronger position to conduct an incomes policy and to negotiate with the trade unions than are the Conservatives. But if our defence against inflation is to be monetary policy, then it would be better for it to be conducted by a Government which both understands it and believes in it.

The Post Office, however, cannot escape direct responsibility for the decline in its standing with the public in general. When it was part of Whitehall it was covered by a strong and splendid tradition of public service, rooted in its Victorian origins. It might have been expected that its reconstitution as a separate public corporation would heighten this sense of service to the public.

Again, however, in common with other nationalized industries, like British Rail, there has been a cumulative impression in recent years that priority has not been given to producing and marketing a service, or a product, designed to meet the requirements of a market at a price which consumers are prepared to pay. The impression, on the contrary, has been that the primary concern has been with technical and administrative considerations, with the convenience of the Corporation itself and with the problems of containing its own industrial relations.

The public often feels that the combined result is then passed on at whatever price comes out of the equation on a casual "take it or leave it" basis. Engineers, financiers and labour relations experts are important. But so is marketing. Educational aid by bringing

investment into the country would stimulate the demand for black labour and help to raise black living standards. It would expand the economy which is a prerequisite in involving more blacks.

As Lord Chalfont observes there are South African blacks who are well aware that change must come and fervently pray that change may come peacefully. But how? I believe to be the most effective means by which the West can seek peacefully and constructively to oppose and change apartheid. This is by massive aid for African education.

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American economic indicators help to offset worries about falls in consumer spending

From Frank Vogl
United States Economics
Correspondent
Washington, July 20

United States consumer confidence is likely to remain strong, and new figures today should serve to dampen fears being expressed quite widely now of a significant slowdown in consumer spending.

The Department of Commerce reported that real personal incomes rose by 0.7 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis in June to take incomes 11.5 per cent ahead of the level seen 12 months ago. The continuing steady gains being registered in real incomes are likely

to ensure a healthy level of consumer spending.

The department noted that real incomes rose on an annual basis by \$10,400m (about £5,118m) last month, after a rise of \$6,600m in May. Today's figures are being reviewed by Administration economists as further evidence of the strength and broad-based nature of the current economic recovery.

These economists also note that recent official statistics have shown a substantial moderation in the upward rate of wholesale prices, and that industrial capacity utilization rates will be seen in June to take incomes 11.5 per cent ahead of the level seen 12 months ago. The continuing steady gains being registered in real incomes are likely

Other recent statistics have shown that industrial production rose at about a 12.5 per cent annual rate between the first and second quarters of this year, and that total employment in the second quarter rose by 1.4 million, while unemployment fell by 250,000 to 6.8 million.

Dr Alice Rivlin, director of the Congressional Budget Office, stated today that only a fairly modest improvement in United States inflation and unemployment rates will be seen in the year ahead. She said the rate of real growth seen in the first half of this year will not be continued into the second half and into 1978.

German car output set for record

From Peter Norman

Bonn, July 20
West Germany's motor manufacturers now expect that 1977 will be a record year for production following an 8.2 per cent rise in the output of cars and commercial vehicles to 2.19 million units in the first six months of this year.

Herr Achim Diekmann, the general manager of the West German Automobile Association, has cautiously forecast a production rise of 4 per cent from last year's 3.87 million units. This would bring German vehicle production above the four million level for the first

time. The previous best year was 1971 when 3.98 million cars and commercial vehicles were produced.

The latest figures of the automobile association show that the West German motor boom is still far from ending although manufacturers agree that production and demand appear to have passed their peaks.

Overall output in June increased slightly to 358,700 units from 357,400 in May and was 9 per cent higher than in June last year.

The association reported today that a decline in new domestic orders, noted over recent months, had slowed in

June, and export orders showed no signs of flagging.

Production of cars and estate cars rose by 9 per cent in the first six months of 1977 while output of commercial vehicles was up by only 1 per cent, largely because of a fall in sales of heavy trucks.

However, it would be wrong to think that Germany's motor companies are brimming with confidence.

Even before the latest decline in the value of the dollar, manufacturers were complaining about tougher Japanese competition on export markets and expressing fears that new generations of American small cars could cut into their traditional sales areas.

Bankruptcies at 6,700 last year

Personal and business bankruptcies last year matched 1975's record of 6,700 but estimated liabilities of these failures fell by 22 per cent to £115m.

The Department of Trade's annual bankruptcy report for 1976, published yesterday, shows that builders retained their traditional position, heading the failures list with 1,554 trading bankruptcies.

Retailers came second with 1,122 failures, followed by 400 road haulage, taxi and hire car firms and 305 cafés, public houses and clubs. Estimated assets of failed companies and individuals totalled just £24m, leaving deficits over liabilities of £91m.

FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

	Year 1977/Year 1976					
	NIESR (May)	LBS (April)	H (July)	HG (June)	P & D (July)	2nd half 1977/End 1976
Consumption	-0.3	-1.2	0.3	0.8	-0.8	-1.0
Private investment inc housebuilding	5.6	-22	2.5	6.2	-1.0	3.2
Public investment inc housebuilding	-11.3	-12.0	-10.1	-9.8	-7.0	-8.4
Public authorities consumption	1.1	-0.3	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.0
Exports	5.9	5.7	8.3	6.6	7.6	5.5
Imports	5.5	1.9	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.0
Stockbuilding (£m) Year 1977	147	711	670	357	120	300
Gross domestic product after adjustment to factor cost	1.5	0.7	2.3	2.0	1.2	2.5
Inflation forecast	14.5	15.7	15.3	14.4	13.8	13.0
Balance of payments current account	+400	+1743	—	+600	400	+700

NIESR National Institute of Economic and Social Research
LSS London Business School
H Henley Centre
HG Hoare Govett as provided by dataSTREAM
P & D Phillips & Drew

Fourth quarter 1977 on current quarter 1976
Treasury forecasts that the current account will be in balance during the second half of 1977, with excess surplus in first half of 1976.

All forecasts are in constant prices seasonally adjusted and at annual rates. The stockbuilding and balance of payments forecasts in the second half 1977/second half 1975 section are forecasts for the second half of 1977 multiplied by two. Stockbuilding is in 1970 prices. The forecasts by the Treasury, the NIESR and LBS are based on the assumption of unchanged policies. The forecasts by H, HG and P & D assume changes in policy. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in different forecasts are not directly comparable. Model corrections and data at which work performed.

The month in which work was performed is given in brackets. Forecasts published by the Treasury twice yearly; NIESR, four times a year; LBS, three times a year; H, HG and P & D revise their forecasts every month.

New forecasts reflect fears over inflation

Inflation estimates are edging up, although most of the forecasters of the economy have not yet incorporated the effects of the Chancellor's statement last week into their forecasts.

The National Institute's latest forecasts for economic growth are slightly more buoyant than before, although they agree with Phillips and Drew and the Treasury that consumer spending is going to fall still further.

Hoare, Govett's new forecasts are less optimistic than previously. Although the latest Treasury forecasts are not published, there is some evidence that these show lower growth and higher unemployment.

The latest income tax measures, raising personal allowances and cutting the basic rate to 34p, will affect the Government's finances by about the same amount as those proposed conditionally in the Budget.

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Residential property

Machine tool survey says

61 pc are
10 years old

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Correspondent
In Britain, 61 per cent of the engineering industry's machine tools are ten years old or older, according to a survey published today by the journal *Metalworking Production*.

This is a lower figure than the stock market, however, which has been bearish on the economy for a long time, and which has been influenced by reports by some economists that a small recession may be looming ahead, appears for the moment at least, to be influenced now by the generally encouraging official statistics that are being reported.

Sentiment on Wall Street is

also being strengthened by a series of good profit results for the second quarter that have been issued by a large number

of leading companies, and by increasing indications by the Carter Administration that new tax reform plans will include substantial investment incentives.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When an arts graduate has to learn the hard facts of industrial life

From Mr D. Green

Sir, If Paul Green Grass had started by asking what he had to offer to industry instead of the reverse—it is unlikely that he would have written what he did. So far as one can see, his perspective does not allow for the possibility that the beautifully metallized education which he has received—personally oriented to his own requirements at some stage has to give way to a state in which what he has to give becomes more significant than what he would like to receive.

It is a cold and cruel fact of life that an arts degree qualifies one to do further studies in the same field, or to teach others in that field, and no more. Without the further specific training that one receives—formally if one enters such machines as metallized or about the 6,700 total.

Growth of numerical control in the United Kingdom was sustained by the import of between 50 and 60 per cent of each year's new machines. This situation, the journal comments, may unfortunately be expected to continue.

The bulk of the additional NC inventory went to established user-industries, and in particular to plants employing fewer than 500 people and to companies already well-versed in the technique.

In the context of the general rise of the machine tool population, the growth of NC is significant, the survey says. For the Index of Industrial Production, despite recessions, is at present well above that for 1955, and it is being achieved with 2 per cent less labour and 22 per cent fewer machine tools.

Clearly, the journal comments, more and more output is being squeezed from a smaller group of existing machines, and numerical control is playing an important part.

What would have happened to the Index of Industrial Production if our improved performance had been backed by a positive growth, or even steady maintenance of investment activity, in new machine tools since 1955? The journal asks.

Britain's average annual decline in machine tool buying over the past ten years is more than 4.5 per cent, according to the survey. This compares with a decline of one per cent a year in West Germany; 8.9 per cent in the United States; 6.1 per cent in France; and 6.1 per cent in Italy.

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Pet food makers hold monopolies but not against public interest

By Patricia Tisdall
Pedigree Petfoods and Spillers have both been found to hold a monopoly in the supply of cat and dog foods. However the report issued yesterday by the Monopolies Commission, after almost two years of investigation, finds that the monopolies are not against the public interest.

The report finds that the exceptionally high returns on capital achieved by Pedigree, a division of the Delaware-based family-owned Mars group, are because of its "high level of efficiency" and do not stem from monopolistic exploitation of the market.

Pedigree's profit as a percentage of capital employed has averaged at 46.7 over the four years to 1975 compared with an average for all manufacturing industry of 16.2 per cent.

But its average of 7.1 per cent on return on sales over the same period was somewhat below the 7.7 per cent average for manufacturing industry although higher than the 5.4 per cent earned by the food industry generally.

Spillers' average return on capital employed at 19.2 per cent and its average return on sales of 6.4 per cent were considered moderate compared with the food and manufacturing industries as a whole. In neither case did the commission find profit levels that were adverse to the public interest.

In making the reference, in July 1975, Mr John Methven, then the Director General of Fair Trading, commented on the high level of advertising for pet and dog foods. He said that if a great amount of advertising expenditure was being made in relation to turnover this could be a barrier to entry by other companies.

The commission has found that advertising spending by

Three-nation trade tour for Mr Dell

By Peter Hill
Opportunities for British companies to further business in three leading Latin American countries are to be discussed by Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, during a three weeks tour of Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela next month.

Mr Dell will visit Mexico first to have talks with senior ministers about economic and trade policies. He hopes to build on the good will resulting from visits to the United Kingdom in the past few years by presidents and ministers from Latin America nations.

Venezuela, the United Kingdom's second largest export market in the area, is seen as providing considerable opportunities for British industry. Britain recently developed a trade surplus with Venezuela and exports this year are running 50 per cent higher.

In Brazil, the United Kingdom's largest Latin American export market, British companies are already heavily involved in development of the steel industry and railways.

Business appointments

Board changes made at Rio Tinto-Zinc

Mr R. S. Walker has been named as a director of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation. Mr D. A. G. Monk has resigned.

Mr W. K. Hall has been made managing director of Holland, Banska and Co., responsible for all construction operations in the United Kingdom. Mr F. S. Groves and Mr F. R. Schillifor become directors. Mr Hall will continue to be responsible to Mr A. Osborne, who has been made chairman. Mr D. W. Elliott has been appointed managing director of Cuban International and becomes a director of Tarmac International. He succeeds Mr R. A. Buchanan, who is leaving the company.

Mr P. L. Young has joined the board of Readymix Concrete.

Mr F. D. Farquharson has been appointed director-general of finance to the National Coal Board. He succeeds Mr F. H. Newman, who has retired.

Mr H. C. Hart has been elected chairman of Jamaica Sugar Estates.

Mr J. P. Evans, chairman of Lanson Industries, has addition-

Talks to set up money management courses

By Margaret Stone
Mr Denzil Davies, Minister of State for the Treasury, is to meet representatives from the savings institutions on Monday to discuss the possibility of their cooperating with the Government in helping finance and developing a programme for a Money Management Association which will encourage money management education in schools.

Inspiration for the Money Management Association comes from the National Savings Movement which is looking for a new role to play once the existing civil service support staff are withdrawn next March as part of the Government's economy measures.

The Government has expressed interest in the proposed association and is prepared to commit £250,000 out of its estimated budget of £1m. The other £750,000 it is hoped will come from the banks, building societies, unit and investment trust industries, finance houses and insurance companies.

Most of these institutions already have well-developed educational services. The Banking Information Service, for example, sends out 500,000 copies of its banking booklets to schools.

Initial reaction from all the savings groups so far has been lukewarm and most of the senior members resent that the Government has given them only a very sparse outline of what the association would do.

The teaching unions, on the other hand, with whom the minister has already had contact, are enthusiastic about the prospectus for the association. All have given it their support. They welcome, in particular, the independence that such an association would have from the individual savings organisations.

WAGES

The following are the index numbers for basic rates of wages for all manual workers in all industries and services and for average earnings of all employees in all industries and services covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment:

	(1) hourly rate	(2) average earnings	Change in (3) over 3 months	(4) monthly rate
(July 31 1976)	(Jan 1976 = 100)	(Jan 1976 = 100)		(Jan 1976 = 100)
1976				
May	211.7	259.6	16.3	
June	216.5	262.1	11.1	
July	219.0	263.1	13.3	
Aug	219.1	267.2	12.2	
Sept	219.2	266.1	12.0	
Oct	219.5	269.0	8.0	
Nov	220.7	272.2	7.7	
Dec	221.5	277.1	17.6	
1977				
Jan	223.8	278.1	14.2	
Feb	224.8	278.7	9.9	
March	225.2	283.8	10.0	
April	226.0	283.1	7.4	
May p	226.8	286.3	11.4	
June	228.4	n/a	n/a	

p provisional

Citicorp, B'kAmerica both make headway

Citicorp, the United States financial consortium, reports that its earnings after tax for the second quarter of this year amounted to \$108.2m (about £63.6m), an increase of 4 per cent from the \$103.9m earned in the same period of 1976 and an increase of 17 per cent, or \$16.1m on the \$92m in the first quarter of 1977.

Net income, including securities gains and losses, was \$104m in the second quarter compared with \$102.8m a year ago and \$88.5m last quarter.

Citicorp's consolidated operating earnings after tax for the first half of 1977 were \$200.2m, up 3 per cent from \$194.7m in the same period in 1976.

BankAmerica Corporation also reports continued strong earnings for the first half of 1977. The president, Mr A. W. Clausen said that consolidated income before securities transactions was \$175.9m, up 17.8 per cent from \$149.3m for the first six months of 1976.

For the second quarter of this year, consolidated income before securities transactions rose 18.2 per cent from \$78.3m to \$93.3m.

Pirelli dividend safe

Pirelli, the Italian rubber and cables concern will continue dividend payments and should be able to guarantee an unchanged 80 lire payout next year, the Signor Leopoldo Pirelli, chairman told shareholders. Repeating earlier assurances of future dividend payments Signor Pirelli said the group should maintain the dividend on the basis of normal management, providing no unforeseen factors affect profitability. He said that although the group could have paid a higher dividend for the year to April 30, it preferred to set aside part of the profits to cover future dividend payments.

Philip Morris record

Philip Morris the American tobacco group reports record sales, net earnings and earnings per share for both the second quarter and the first six months of the year. Mr Joseph Cullman 3rd, chairman said: "the results mark the 52nd consecutive quarter that our company has recorded such increases over the comparable period of the preceding year. Turnover for the second quarter was \$1.329m (about £781.7m) an increase of 24.2 per cent against \$1.063m in the same period last year. Net earnings rose by 26.7 per cent to \$58.1m against \$46.2m for the second quarter of 1976.

Homewell margins up

Homewell Incorporated says that its second quarter operating margins in the computer business were much better than in the same months a year ago and substantial new orders con-

tinued to strengthen our financial position and to achieve steady growth in revenue and dividends, which will help shareholders with increasing costs.

Two general comments should be made about last year. Little progress was made in bringing inflation under control and there was no relief from the Government restraints which have made the conduct of business difficult. Secondly, the Bullock Report made recommendations which, if implemented, will have long-term adverse effects on growth and efficient employment policies. The suggestions in the majority report will inevitably affect overseas confidence in this country, and lead to either a reduction of employees or a cut in investment progress, or both.

I should like to remind our shareholders of what Lord Bullock has written earlier. "The real revolution in Germany was the inflation, for it destroyed not only property and money, but faith in property and the meaning of money." His report does not consider you, the shareholder, or your right in any aspect.

In conclusion, I can only say that your Board looks forward to the improvement in the country's balance of payments which has been generally forecast, especially in the light of the developing North Sea oil operations. This should strengthen both sterling and the economy as a whole. Further, than that it would be difficult to attempt to prophecy. However, with its wide spread of investments at home and overseas, there is every reason to feel assured that your Company can face the future with confidence.

These results have been made possible by the improvement in profits of our subsidiary together with the success of our investment programme,

FINANCIAL NEWS

ERGO to treat waste of East Rand mines

By Desmond Quigley
Marievale and Groenvlei, two gold mines in the Union Corporation camp, are to be treated by the new East Rand Gold & Uranium Company (Ergo), now going public.

Ergo is to receive 31,200 shares in Ergo and Groenvlei 28,000 shares in Ergo at a cost of R2.49 each. This is an account of 28.8 per cent to which the new Ergo shares are being offered to the public, in return for granting Ergo the right to remove and treat the slime dams.

Ergo is to treat the slimes

the prospectus stated that the initial capital expenditure of about R140m should be fully recovered five years after the

start of production, which many observers believe is conservative.

Elsewhere in the Union Corporation group, both St Helena and Bracken dropped the total amount of ore milled while the grade also fell.

As with the other groups that have so far reported losses in the Union Corporation camp, General Mining camps suffered from the introduction of the 11-day fortnight with productivity falling and overtime costs rising.

Buffelsfontein increased pre-tax profit substantially from R9.24m to R14.4m after increasing uranium revenue from R1.83m to R6.04m.

Although uranium production had remained steady the company obtained higher prices for sales during the first half year, well above the cost of previous technology was not as advanced as today.

Consequently Ergo will be treating material low in grade but high in volume; and it will be involved in the cost of extracting hard rock from the ground.

All the projections are that Ergo will be highly profitable.

Initial reaction from all the

savings groups so far has been lukewarm and most of the senior members resent that the Government has given them only a very sparse outline of what the association would do.

The teaching unions, on the other hand, with whom the minister has already had contact, are enthusiastic about the prospectus for the association. All have given it their support.

They welcome, in particular, the independence that such an association would have from the individual savings organisations.

Rank Radio on target to cut loss

Embarrassed by rumours that its Rank Radio International subsidiary could be heading for increased losses this year, Rank Organisation yesterday took the unusual step of adding to its half-year statement on Monday.

Rank declared that RRI had in fact, produced better results than last year, adding that it was on target to "reduce last year's loss of £5.5m". With the interim figures, all Rank would admit was that RRI would be unable to operate profitably until markets improved. But

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Stock Exchange Prices

Another day of losses

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 11. Dealings End, July 22. § Contango Day, July 25. Settlement Day, Aug 2

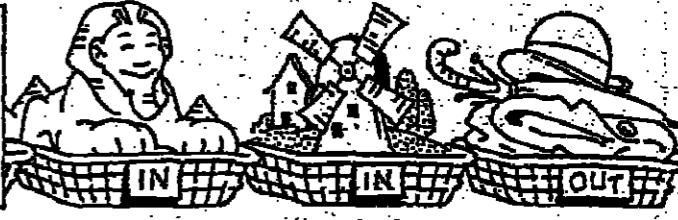
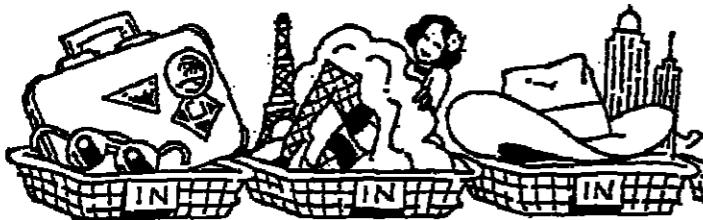
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(1) SNZ9.705-\$13,678
(2) SNZ11,749-\$14,697

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Trentham Camp Post Office,
NEW ZEALAND.

FOUNDED 1847

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND COLLEGIATE SCHOOL OF ST. PETER

Adelaide, South Australia.

The present Headmaster (The Reverend J. S. C. Miller, M.A.), will retire from this position in August 1977. The Council of Governors of the School seeks the names of those persons, whether clerical or lay, who are interested, and who might be considered suitable for appointment to the position of

HEADMASTER

As well as direct communication, suggestions from others giving the names of suitable persons would be welcomed. Those interested are asked to write to:

The Secretary, Council of Governors,
Collegiate School of St Peter,
Box 460, GPO, ADELAIDE,
South Australia 5001.

and should briefly state personal particulars including education, experience and the date when it would be convenient to commence duty. Any inquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence. The Council will consider particularities about the School and the conditions of appointment. The salary and conditions will be at a level commensurate with a school of the size, standing and tradition of St. Peter's.

The School has an enrollment of 1,000 boys, 300 in the Preparatory School and 700 in the Senior School. There are some 150 Boarders, mainly in the Senior School.

The Headmaster must be a Clergyman or a lay communicant member of the Church of England.

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The Times
SPECIAL REPORTS
put situations and
subjects of today into
date

July 21 1977

EEC job markets may not be what they seem

The accountant, doctor, increasing steeply since 1968, the dentist, secretary or soccer 1968, the steepest increase manager going abroad in coinciding with the boom search of job satisfaction, years.

financial gain or to escape. For the EEC member

the spectre of unemployment should bear in mind to the free circulation of workers from these countries

limit the margin for manoeuvre of the authorities

particularly of the smaller countries whose

migrant workers come mostly from other EEC

countries.

As the secretary general of the OECD recently

reported to a seminar on employment and unemployment in Paris it is important to distinguish conceptually between the two types of unemployment that exist.

First, the more important

quantitatively, is the cyclical kind, caused by the deep world recession of 1974-75 and the fact that a

prudent non-inflationary recovery from the recession will necessarily be a slow process lasting several years.

The second type of unemployment is the long-term structural type which calls for policies other than demand management. The other factor that those seeking jobs abroad should bear in mind is that once they have found a suitable job and settled into a new life

they will have become immigrants who will be considered separately in the context of working man

power.

One of the papers presented to the Paris seminar by Mr G. Caire, of Paris University, discussed this peculiarly in considerable depth.

The period 1960-63 was characterized by strong inflows into the French labour market of young people, repatriates and foreign manpower, and it was the jobs

market of the EEC has been created in the industrial

sector which made it possible to absorb these inflows and ensure the renewal of agricultural manpower.

This period, which coincided with a vigorous expansion of EEC trade, was followed from 1968 onwards by rising unemployment at the very time that the creation of new jobs was proceeding more rapidly than the increase in man power resources.

More generally, it is clear that the level of registered unemployed at a given moment, considered by itself, gives an imperfect picture of the real situation in the employment market, and this is vitally important. The level of the flow of registered unemployed and the length of time registered unemployed take to pass through the employment market seem to be much more representative indicators of the shifting realities of the labour market.

This rise in employment flows since 1968 is probably the main reason for this progressive distortion of the links between growth and unemployment, and for the persistence of a high number of registered unemployed in spite of the considerable new jobs created in Europe since 1974.

The overseas job seeker must, therefore, give more than a cursory glance at the unemployment figures in the country he or she plans to move to. The jobs market could be worse than the figures indicate, but for the skilled and talented it is much more likely to be

David Young

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY KUMASI, GHANA

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SALES EXECUTIVE
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The Renault 20—outstanding fuel economy for a large car

the Italian tyre manufacturer has announced a new tyre and wheel which, it claims, can bring savings in wet grip, handling, and noise level of up to 2 per cent with the most advanced tyres now in use.

Pirelli's British factories, at Carlisle and Burton-on-Trent, are set to make the P6 and expect to start doing so within 18 months, depending on how successfully the idea can be sold to car manufacturers in Britain. There are no plans at present to sell the tyre in the replacement market; at present estimates it could cost the motorist about 15 per cent more than a present 70 profile radial.

Road test: Renault 20

A characteristic of French car engines is that they often run out to much livelier than they appear on paper. The reason is that the tax on cars in France is based on engine size. Thus the overall diameter of a wheel does not alter, nor does the driving radius, the amount of covered with each rotation.

Tyres nowadays have an "ratio" of 80 per cent, which that they are 80 per cent as they are wide. The tyres on a high-performance car have lower.

The Lotus Elite, is down to the Porsche Turbo, to 30, but there are exceptions.

main advantage of faster tyres there is more rubber on the which helps handling and wet which is why they are used on sports cars. At the same time, they can set up more road noise. Sports who handle a range of road surfaces are important than quietness or

travel. It claims that its Plus One benefits of ultra-low-profile from the small-volume exotic as small as the Ford Fiesta.

its demands position average of 65 and 55 per cent

most successful record in advance for each model. It further

driving. Must have a good model such a way as to eliminate the smart appearance. Previous

according to Pirelli, the tyres have

levels of cornering, steering

and stability, giving greater

and a wider grip "than

achieved in the last 10 miles.

Thirdly, were better

brakes without modifications

wheel arch. Pirelli says that

eliminate the need for expen-

expensive disc brakes for

motorway travel.

The ultimate proof is in the

driving, and except when needing an

exceptional burst of acceleration for

over-taking the R20 did not strike me

as lacking power. Under hard revving,

the engine might sound more like a

four-cylinder than a six at 70 mph

it is running over a fairly high 4,000

rpm, but there is no feeling of strain

at that speed, and surprisingly

it merely means going up a

and fitting the lower tyres.

The great advantage of the smaller

engine (I am not thinking of

France and its tax system) is more

miles to the gallon. For a large car,

the R20 is outstandingly economical,

my return ranging from 26mpg in

town to 33 mpg on the open road. I

cannot think of a car of comparable

size that gives such good results.

Apart from the engine, the car has

most of the advantages of the R30:

1.05 am. Open University: Politics, Authority and Attainment: 7.05. Ribosome: 7.30-7.55. Bayeux. 1.05 pm. On Bayeux. 1.15. News: 1.30-1.45. 1.45. News: 1.45-1.55. Play School: 4.45 pm. Open University: Industrial Relations: Act 1972: 5.20. Limits to Modelling: 5.45. Development of the Plane: 6.10. Bartholomew: 6.45: 6.35. Making Sense of Society: 7.00. News Headlines: 7.05. Having a Baby: 7.30. News: 7.40. In Her Majesty's Service: 4. The Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse: 7.00. Charlie's Angels: 8.00. Cinema: Gaumont British News: August: 1942: 8.10. The Goose Steps Out, with Will Hay: 9.35. Shirley Bassey: 10.10. Gaves of Heaven: Church and Chapel and the British: 11.10. News: 11.20-11.25. Pauline Williams reads Before the World Began, by John Horder: 11.30. Man and Woman: 12.00. 12.30 am. Police Surgeon.

Granada: 1.15 am. Thames: 1.25 am. Andalucia: 2.00. The Lost: 2.25. Thames: 4.20. The Brexit: 4.45. News: 5.00. 5.15. News: 5.30. 5.45. News: 5.55. 6.00. 6.15. News: 6.30. 6.45. News: 6.55. 6.55. News: 7.00. 7.15. News: 7.30. 7.45. News: 7.55. 7.55. News: 8.00. 8.05. News: 8.10. 8.15. News: 8.20. 8.25. News: 8.30. 8.35. News: 8.40. 8.45. News: 8.50. 8.55. News: 8.55. 8.55. News: 9.00. 9.05. News: 9.10. 9.15. News: 9.20. 9.25. News: 9.30. 9.35. News: 9.40. 9.45. News: 9.50. 9.55. News: 9.55. 9.55. News: 10.00. 10.05. News: 10.10. 10.15. News: 10.20. 10.25. News: 10.30. 10.35. News: 10.40. 10.45. News: 10.50. 10.55. News: 10.55. 10.55. News: 11.00. 11.05. News: 11.10. 11.15. News: 11.20. 11.25. News: 11.30. 11.35. News: 11.40. 11.45. News: 11.50. 11.55. News: 11.55. 11.55. News: 12.00. 12.05. News: 12.10. 12.15. News: 12.20. 12.25. News: 12.30. 12.35. News: 12.40. 12.45. News: 12.50. 12.55. News: 12.55. 12.55. News: 13.00. 13.05. News: 13.10. 13.15. News: 13.20. 13.25. 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... Brought to the Lord, because his wife had her voice and her sight taken away. Psalm 22 v. 10.

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BALLARD—On July 17th, at Ballymena, Northern Ireland, a son, Paul Christopher.

BANKS—On July 18th, at Youghal, Co. Cork, a son, Michael.

BARKER—On July 18th, at Wimborne, Dorset, a son, Christopher.

BORDEN—On July 18th, in Peckham, London, a son, Christopher.

COOPER—On July 18th, at the Birmingham Maternity Hospital, 10 Castle Street, Birmingham, a son, Paul Christopher.

DAVIES—On July 18th, at Youghal, Co. Cork, a son, Christopher.

GILLEY—On July 17th, at Craigavon, Co. Antrim, a son, Christopher.

HURD—On July 17th, at London, a son, Christopher.

JONES—On July 18th, at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, a son, Christopher.

KAYE-KRZEEZINSKI—On July 18th, at the Royal Maternity Unit, to Felicity the Father, and Marek—a son, a brother, for Anna.

COLDELL—On July 18th, Kettering General, a son, Christopher.

HOLY WILSON—On July 17th, 1977, at Kew, London, a son, Christopher.

HUKIN—On July 18th, 1977, to John, a son, Christopher.

HURD—On July 17th, 1977, at London, a son, Christopher.

REED—On July 18th, 1977, to John, a son, Christopher.

REYNOLDS—On July 18th, 1977, to John, a son, Christopher.

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